

year, and £5 5s. subsequent years. A course of practical pharmacy is given by the dispenser. Fees: £3 3s. for three months. Application should be made to the Secretary of the Medical Committee Staff.

#### YORK.

*York County Hospital.*—The hospital contains 150 beds, including children's ward, eye department and x-ray apparatus. Non-resident pupils may be introduced by the Honorary Medical and Surgical Officers, or by the Resident Staff (which consists of a House-Physician and a House-Surgeon) on terms to be arranged with the Honorary Staff. Pupils visit the wards with the members of the Honorary Staff (the House-Physician and House-Surgeon are present at the operations and necropsies), and are instructed in the elements of minor surgery in the casualty department. The in-patients number about 1,400 annually, and the out-patients 11,000, who make 44,000 attendances. Further particulars may be obtained from the Senior Resident Officer.

### MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

THE chief feature of interest during the past year has been the consent of the Royal Colleges of England to admit women to their examinations. Their choice of qualification is now very wide, and includes: All the Universities of Great Britain, with the exception of Oxford and Cambridge; the Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Royal College of Surgeons, England; the Society of Apothecaries of London; the Conjoint Colleges of Scotland and of Ireland.

The regulations of each differ considerably, so that it is necessary for a student to decide, before beginning her course, which degree or diploma she will aim at obtaining. The ordinary regulations of the General Medical Council (see page 586) must be observed, and women can pursue their education either at certain schools only open to women, or at certain ordinary schools where they do their work more or less in common with men students.

The schools which admit women only are the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, which is one of the constituent schools of the Medical Faculty of the University of London; the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women (see page 613), and Queen Margaret College, Glasgow (see page 615). Women are also admitted to the Schools of Medicine conducted in connexion with the Universities of Dublin, Durham, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, and Aberdeen; the Catholic University, Dublin, St. Mungo's College, Glasgow, Bristol University College, the Schools of Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and of the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway. Two years of the medical curriculum can be taken by women students at the United College, St. Andrews, and the remaining three at University College, Dundee, where the whole five years can be passed if desired. Women can also attend classes for the first three years of the medical curriculum at University College, Cardiff.

Year by year the openings for women who adopt a medical career increase, and the new regulations of the Board of Education making the medical inspection of school children compulsory has opened up a wide field of work in that direction. Women hold many appointments as Resident Medical Officers in hospitals for women and children all over the country, and in some general hospitals, and in a large number of sanatoriums, infirmaries, fever hospitals, and asylums women are eligible for appointment. Many medical women are also engaged in public health work.

As regards the London School of Medicine for Women, particulars will be found at page 607 in the article on London Medical Schools.

### DEGREES FOR PRACTITIONERS.

AT one time it was almost the universal custom for medical students educated in London not to seek a university degree, and as that custom still prevails to a considerable extent, a very large proportion of medical men in actual practice in England possess diplomas to practise but not degrees in medicine. The question whether a medical man not known to be a pure surgeon should be addressed as "Doctor" or "Mr." is one which the general public has settled, as it settles most things, for itself and according to its own view of the proprieties; but, nevertheless, those who have not taken a degree often regret their inability to sign themselves "M.D.," and that they have no legal title to the term "Doctor." Hence, some universities have issued special regulations under which the degree of M.D. is granted to practitioners of a certain standing under special conditions. The regulations of these universities are stated briefly in the following paragraphs. The University of Brussels also grants the degree of M.D. to practitioners after examination, without restriction as to residence or curriculum; but this degree is not registrable on the *Medical Register* if obtained subsequently to June, 1886.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Registered medical practitioners of not less than three years' standing, and not less than 25 years of age, who pass, or who have already passed, the Matriculation Examination, or who are entitled to claim registration as students of the university without examination in virtue of any of the conditions prescribed by the regulations, and who pass, or who have already passed, the Preliminary Scientific Examination, Parts I and II, may proceed to the Intermediate and M.B., B.S. Examinations without the intervals prescribed by the regulations on producing certificates that they have gone through the courses of prescribed study at any time previously; subject to the proviso that no degree of the university can under any circumstances be granted by examination to any one in less than three years after passing the Matriculation Examination or after admission by the university of the candidate's right to exemption therefrom.

#### UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

The degree of M.D. is granted by the University of Durham to registered practitioners of not less than fifteen years' standing, who have been qualified and in practice for that period, upon the following conditions without residence: The candidate must be 40 years of age, and must produce a certificate of moral character from three registered medical practitioners. Should he not have passed previously to the professional examination in virtue of which his name was placed on the *Register* an examination in Arts, he is examined in Classics and Mathematics; if otherwise, he is required to translate into English passages from any one of the following Latin authors: Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* (first three books), Virgil, *Æneid* (first three books), or Celsus (first three books).

*Professional Examination.*—The candidate must pass an examination in the following subjects: i. Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Psychological Medicine, Hygiene, and Therapeutics; ii. Principles and Practice of Surgery; iii. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; iv. Pathology, Medical and Surgical; v. Anatomy, Medical and Surgical; vi. Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology. The examination is conducted by means of printed papers, clinically and viva voce, at the College of Medicine, Northumberland Road, Newcastle, and in the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle. The classical portion of the examination may be taken separately from the professional on payment of a portion (£10 10s.) of the full fee.

*Foreign and Colonial Practitioners.*—Natives of India or the British Colonies are placed on the same footing as natives of Great Britain. Natives of India must produce evidence from an Indian university that they have passed within one year an examination in Latin.

*Fees.*—The inclusive fee is 50 guineas; if a candidate fail to pass, 20 guineas are retained, but if he present himself again, 40 guineas only are required.

*Dates, etc.*—The examinations are held twice a year, towards the end of March and of July. Notice, accompanied by the fee and certificates, must be sent to Professor Howden, Secretary of the University of Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at least twenty-eight days before the commencement of the examination.

#### UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS.

British practitioners of medicine holding medical and surgical qualifications are, in common with legally-qualified practitioners in other countries, admissible without further curriculum to the examination for the degree of M.D. of the University of Brussels.

*Examination.*—The examination is divided into three parts. The "First Doctorate" includes Medicine, Pathology (with microscopical examination<sup>1</sup>), Therapeutics, Mental Diseases, and Diseases of Women and Children. The "Second Doctorate" comprises Surgery, Midwifery, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence. The "Third Doctorate" consists of clinical examination in Medicine and Surgery, examination in Midwifery with the *mannequin*, Ophthalmology, Operative Surgery (amputation, ligature of arteries in the dead subject), and Regional Anatomy with Dissections. Special importance is attached to practical knowledge. The examination is conducted in French through an official interpreter, but most of the examiners, it is stated, speak English fluently. The examination is *viva voce*, but a written examination may be obtained on paying a special fee of £1 for each part.

*Dates.*—The examinations take place on the first Tuesday in November, December, March, May, and June. It is desirable that the candidate should arrive in Brussels on the previous Saturday before 2 p.m. at latest. The whole examination (First, Second, and Third Doctorate) may be got through in about a week, and seldom exceeds eight to ten days.

*Fees.*—Candidates are required to leave their diplomas with the Registrar of the university prior to the examination. The fees are: For inscription of name, £8 12s.; for examination, £13; for legalization of diploma, 8s.; total, £22. If a candidate fail in the first part of the examination, the fees for the second and third are returned to him; if in the second, the fees for the third. A rejected candidate may present himself again in three months on paying the examination fees, provided his second appearance be in the same academic year (October 1st to June 30th); otherwise the matriculation fee must be renewed—that is, the fee for inscription of name.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the University, Brussels. There is an Association of British Graduates of the Brussels University, and the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Arthur Haydon, 23, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, W., will be pleased to give information or receive applications for membership.

## POST-GRADUATION STUDY.

THE value, and in some circumstances even the necessity, of post-graduation study is now so generally recognized that there is no occasion to dilate upon it here. It will suffice to draw attention to some of the arrangements in existence for such work, adding that in most medical centres it is now exceptional for one or more courses for qualified men not to be held once or more often during the year; that most of the institutions mentioned in the section on Clinical Hospitals make special arrangements for the benefit of qualified men desirous of studying work of the kind undertaken within their wards; and that valuable adjuncts to post-graduation study exist in the shape of the Library of the British Medical Association—one specially rich in recent works—of the libraries of the

<sup>1</sup>More microscopic work is now required than formerly.

several universities, and in those of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and of the Royal Colleges of Physicians in London and in Edinburgh.

#### LONDON POST-GRADUATE ASSOCIATION.

The wealth of London in material for clinical study is of course enormous, and the object with which the London Post-Graduate Association was started, now many years ago, was to throw open to the general body of medical practitioners all that is most useful and attractive in it.

To fulfil this purpose it entered into arrangements with the principal medical schools of London and with the administrators of the leading special hospitals of such a nature that it is now able to issue a ticket which admits the holder to all the clinical instruction provided in these institutions. Armed with this ticket, a medical man can enter freely any of the institutions concerned, becoming to all intents and purposes one of their students, and having as much right to visit their wards and attend in their out-patient departments as if he were once more in his salad days and back within the familiar walls of his old school. He can thus get as much clinical instruction in the wards and in the special and general out-patient departments as he pleases, and the operating theatres and the *post-mortem* rooms are equally open to him.

The fact that one ticket admits him to so many hospitals is a decided advantage, for if interested in one particular branch of work, he can follow that up throughout the day in different institutions, instead of having to limit his study of it to one or two days a week. A further useful point in the system is that it affords practitioners an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the different methods of a large number of specialists, and of noting the different ways in which men all equally eminent in their particular line deal with cases much of the same type; there could be no better way, indeed, of getting abreast with the results of modern research and into touch with current thought in medicine and surgery than by attending various hospitals with the help of a ticket from this Association.

The institutions thrown open are, among general hospitals, Charing Cross, Guy's, King's College Hospital, St. Mary's, St. Thomas's, and University College and Westminster. Among special hospitals, the Brompton Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, the Hospital for Sick Children (Great Ormond Street), the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, the London School of Tropical Medicine, and the Medical Graduates' College and Polyclinic. The fee for a ticket lasting three months is £10 10s., while for £15 15s. one for six months is issued.

Further particulars about this Association can be obtained from the Secretary, London Post-Graduate Association, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.; if application is made in person, the visit should be paid between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 1 p.m.

#### LONDON MEDICAL GRADUATES' COLLEGE AND POLYCLINIC.

This institution, familiarly known as the Polyclinic, opened its doors some ten years ago, its work being executed on quite original lines. Their soundness became very early apparent, and large numbers of practitioners now attend its classes and avail themselves of the various forms of instruction which the College offers.

The work is carried on in a building in central London, which is well arranged and readily accessible from all quarters. It stands at the corner of Chenies and Ridgmount Streets, its postal address being 22, Chenies Street, W.C. This street, it will be remembered, runs at right angles to Tottenham Court Road, crossing Gower Street.

The building is everywhere fitted with electric light, and there is a lift to all floors. The ground floor is given up to the class-rooms, which are furnished with blackboards and various appliances for clinical instruction. In one of them is a large and powerful Roentgen-ray apparatus, which is frequently